

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK &
CO., LIMITED.
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

WE have received a small shipment of

REAL DEVONSHIRE CIDER from Symons
& Co, Totnes, Devon, in splendid condition.

SYMONIA CIDER.

\$2.50 per dozen.

CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

\$2.50 per dozen.

ZAMENE CIDER.

\$2.50 per dozen.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1892.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

AERATED WATERS.

GINGERADE.

GINGER ALE.

LEMONADE.

LEMON SQUASH.

LITHIA WATER.

PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.

POTASH WATER.

RASPBERRYADE.

SARSAPARILLA.

SELTZER WATER.

SODA WATER.

TONIC WATER.

IN the Manufacture of these Waters the purest

ingredients only are used, and the utmost

care and cleanliness exercised throughout.

The water used is subjected to a perfect system of

filtration, daily examinations and periodically to

searching chemical analyses; so that absolute

purity and safety are guaranteed.

FOR COAST PORTS.

Waters are packed and placed on board at

Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed

for Packages and Emplies when returned in

good order.

SUMMER BEVERAGES.

FRUIT CORDIALS—Raspberry, Straw-

berry, Lime, Damson, Black Currant, Red

Currant, Pine Apple, Orleans Plum, Morella

Cherry and Gooseberry.

FRUIT SYRUPS—Lemon, Lime Juice,

Raspberry, Strawberry, &c.

Prepared from genuine fruit juices imported

by ourselves, they contain the full flavour of the

sound ripe fruit; mixed with plain or Aerated

Water, they make delightful summer drinks.

Agents for

MONTSEERAT LIME JUICE & CORDIAL.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Port, Sherry, Claret, Burgundies, Hocks,

Champagnes, Brandy, Whiskies, Gls,

Rum and Liqueurs.

A large selection of choice old brands.

Full particulars and prices on application.

TOBACCO, CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

A complete stock of all the best and most

popular brands.

VIN DE QUINQUINA.

A medicinal wine AGREEABLE TO THE

TASTE containing the valuable properties of

Quinina Bark combined with a choice brand

of Red Wine.

Its powerful antifebrile qualities tend to ward

off Malarial fever and to all convalescents

it acts as a quick restorative and

appetizer.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1892.

For Sale.

NOW READY.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND

HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST"

FOR 1892.

THIS Valuable Work, with many NEW

ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS,

IS NOW READY.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

Orders for Copies of THE "HONGKONG

DIRECTORY" may be sent to the following

Agents:—

HONGKONG:—Mr. W. Brewer.

...Messrs. F. Blackhead & Co.

...Messrs. Heurmann, Herbst & Co.

...Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited.

...Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.

...The Hongkong Trading Co., Ltd.

...Man Yui Tong, Hollywood Road.

MACAO:—Messrs. A. A. de Moll & Co.

AMOI and FORMOSA:—Messrs. N. Moale & Co., Ltd.

FOUCHOW:—Messrs. H. W. Churchill.

SHANGHAI & NORTH-ERN PORTS:—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Shanghai.

JAPAN:—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Yokohama.

BANGKOK:—The "Siam Free Press" Office.

SINGAPORE:—Messrs. Syle & Co., Limited.

PARIS and LONDON:—Messrs. Amélie Prince & Co.

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, Pedder's Wharf, Hongkong, January 29th, 1893.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.

Letters on "Editorial" matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, and not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the free discussion of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions or statements therein expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this paper, not later than Three o'clock on the day before the day of publication of the paper.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until discontinued.

The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertisers. Terms can be learnt on application. The Hongkong Telegraph's number with the Telephone Central Exchange, 11th Floor, Telephone address 1-11, "Telegraph," Hongkong.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Hongkong Telegraph is published daily at 5:30 p.m. Subscribers in the Central District who do not receive their copies before 6:30 will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

Subscribers to The Hongkong Telegraph are respectfully reminded that all Subscriptions are payable in advance.

By latest advices from Japan, the British war-ship *Imperial*, *Seymour*, *Archer*, *Railleur*, *Seoff* and *Hyacinth* were at Hakodadi.

A THOROUGH "bad hat," named Ahmed Nippo, an Arab, appeared at the Police Court this morning owing to a constable finding him wandering about abroad without visible means of support but as drunk as the finest noble lord that ever adorned the "bopper's" table.

Ten previous convictions were admitted, as also the present (drinking), with the result that the accused was sent into retirement for three months to think over the error of his ways and otherwise while away the passing hours.

THE *Fotion*, Capt. Davis, reports:—While off Heliam at 5:30 yesterday evening, slighter a waterlogged boat with seven men clinging to her, stopped, lowered a boat, and picked them up. After we got them on board found them to be Swatow fishermen. They stated that on the 30th at midnight they were captured in a squall, and were eighteen hours in the water, great danger. None of the crew were lost, as only seven were on board at the time of the mishap. The poor fellows lost their little all—boat, nets, lines, and everything in connection with their business.

LOVERS of high-class music will be glad to learn that Mr. Orlando Harley's concert company will arrive here from Sydney by an early steamer—probably the *Memphis*—on or about the 8th inst. Mr. Harley is a famous American tenor who has just had a most successful season in Australia, colonies with Signor Foll, Madam Vandenberg Green, the great contralto, Miss Bertha Rossini, a clever young soprano who gained a well-earned popularity in Hongkong with Madame Patry, and other talented artists. Full particulars will be duly announced. The critical notices of our Australian contemporaries are most favorable to Mr. Harley and his company.

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Miss Kate Cooke was taken by Lord Ensign "for better or for worse."

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Miss Lily Ernest, serf, was espoused by Sir Richard Mansel.

Miss Belle Bliton embellishes Burke as the Countess of Clancarty.

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Miss Phyllis Broughton had £3,000 and ditto.

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Bliss—What do you do then to quiet your nerves?

Blinks—Read the *Snail and Distress* regularly.

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Candidate—Get something on account of costs.

He was raised without any further questions being asked.

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or apical and come from Portugal, Spain, Cuba or Manila. Few, if any, are cheap. The average when fresh sells for \$5 per lb. As it ages, its value increases to that of brandy. In a land where the legal annual interest is 36 per cent, it is readily seen how the figures rise from year to year. A pound of snuff that costs \$5 in 1850 represents or becomes at the rate of interest

\$21.16 in 1855
\$103.10 in 1860
\$509.90 in 1865
\$2,449.95 in 1870
\$10,872.23 in 1875
\$52,575.54 in 1880
\$270,755.15 in 1885
\$1,353,777.77 in 1890

There is a par with the story of the man who offered to sell his horse for a penny the first time he was asked, two pence the second and so doubling up to the twenty-eighth. Nevertheless there are wealthy families who have snuff that has been in their possession from 40 to 50 years and which according to the table should be worth a billion dollars a pound. They esteem it accordingly, and when they present a portion to a friend, the box may be sold, gold, but the contents are a few grains of the priceless herb.

Next to the snuff mentioned come the French, German, Austrian and Italian. They are found in very small quantities. Great Britain supplies a considerable amount, but chiefly in the form of the cheaper sorts. Besides the ordinary form, it appears in the form of compact balls. The balls are a convenience as far as transportation is concerned, but are so hard as to require much labor before they can be used. For this reason they have never become popular.

American snuff is practically out of the market. They were in good demand many years ago, but the anti-Chinese policy so prevalent in many parts of the United States has killed the trade in this commodity, as it is doing in others.

Formerly no native snuff was to be had in the market. About 1870 the Chinese began manufacturing and found a ready sale for their goods. The output has increased steadily, and estimating from the trade returns must be over 200,000 lbs. per annum. It varies greatly in quality and color. The poorest is unscented and unbolled, and can be bought for as low as ten cents a pound. The best is scented, compressed, milled and bolled and compares favorably with American and European makes. It brings as high as \$2.50 per lb. The average price of the native brands according to the Annual Report of the Chinese Customs for 1891 was 35 cents a pound. The native snuff is in the fashion of "Tis my power and not my will which gives content." The Chinese who use it conceal the fact or unconsciously proclaim it in a variety just imported from Portugal or Spain.

The better kinds of Chinese snuff are made in an essentially novel way. The tobacco leaves, not entirely dried, are packed in jars and stored in cellars or damp godowns. The tops are not tightly closed, there being left entrance for the air. Here they remain until fermentation sets in and continues almost up to the point of putrefaction. The jars are then opened, the leaves compacted with a heavy piece of stone and fresh leaves put in until the vessel is completely filled. They are then sealed and kept undisturbed from one to four years. The leaves when taken out are very thoroughly fermented and fermented with very odorous products of decomposition. They are well dried and then conveyed to the market in airtight tins. This snuff is dark, heavy and rich, but it is not the perfume after smoking. It bears a rude resemblance to some of the Portuguese makes.

The etiquette of snuff-taking is quite elaborate in Chinese society. Where the snuff-bottle or box is provided with a spoon or dipper (and this is generally the case), the owner or user must employ the latter. He should hold the bottle in the left hand, and then with the right hand remove a quantity of snuff in the dipper and place it on the right side of the mouth. The dipper is replaced by the right hand and the mouth piece of the bottle made fast. If the owner or user is an habitual snuffer, he helps himself first. If not, he passes it to the person of highest rank in the company. When it comes to the last, he should try to pinch up all the dust that remains in order that none of the loose residue should get into his eye. This is done by sneezing from the nose. He is permitted to snuff his habit in this regard in society, either official or otherwise.

Snuff-chewing and dipping as practiced are unknown.

The influence of European customs upon China is shown by the fact that snuff-boxes in gold, silver, pewter, lacquer, bamboo, ivory, ebony and inlaid-work are now made in large numbers in the great cities. Formerly all the fine snuff-bottles and pots were made from jade, chrysoberyl, jasper, chrysolite, amethyst, sapphires and rock crystal, the second grade from coral quartz, agate and cornelian; the third from imitations of the precious minerals of the first class, and the fourth from the best "superfine porcelain," either in monochrome or polychrome. The most original snuff-holder I have seen in the East is the star-shaped one of a Hongkong junk master. It is nothing more or less than a pretty French snuff-bottle with a green glass stopper in which is fastened a long and narrow silver spoon. On the side handsomely engraved are the familiar characters "M.M." from which I opine it was once a Cayenne cat from the luxurious table of one of the steamers of the Messageries Maritimes.

F. E. S.

PASSENGERS BOOKED FOR CHINA.

Per P. and O. steamer *Mastika*, from London, August 15th.—To Hongkong: Lieut. E. C. Rack Kene.

Per P. and O. steamer *Brianston*, from London, August 19th.—To Shanghai: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. McKee. From Bristol.—To Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. Ho Tung.

Per P. and O. steamer *Carthage*, from London, September 1st.—To Shanghai: Miss Cumbe, Mr. MacIntyre, Miss Smith, Miss Macey, Mr. Mason, Dr. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Ditcher, From Bristol.—To Hongkong: Mr. V. Deacon.

Per P. and O. steamer *Victoria*, from London, September 10th.—To Shanghai: Mr. Elvare, Miss Elvare, Mr. Blurell. To Hongkong: Mrs. Percobell and two children. From Bristol.—To Hongkong: Mr. R. T. Wright.

Per P. and O. steamer *Oceanic*, from London, Sept. 30.—To Shanghai: Miss A. Lawrence. To Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. Bottomley and child, Mrs. Alford and child.

Per P. and O. steamer *Arctica*, from London, Oct. 6.—To Hongkong: Mr. F. G. Coker. To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson.

Per P. and O. steamer *Roma*, from London, Oct. 28.—To Shanghai: Dr. and Mrs. Hart, Dr. Walton, Miss Harris, Miss M. Harris, Miss Thornborough, Dr. Gillison. To Hongkong: Mrs. A. B. Johnson and three children, Rev. G. Williams, Miss Casling, Miss Farlow.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Sydney*, from Marseilles, Aug. 7.—To Shanghai: Mr. Ledue. To Hongkong: Mr. G. Slade. To Saigon: Mr. Camp.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Caledonia*, from Marseilles, Sept. 4.—To Shanghai: Mr. Range.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Oria*, from Marseilles, Sept. 18.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith and child, Mr. H. Bell, Mr. Macleod.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Natal*, from Marseilles, Oct. 2.—To Shanghai: Mrs. and Miss Buchheiser, Mr. and Mrs. Weatherstone, Miss Weatherstone, Mrs. de Buyl.

ANOTHER BANGKOK LIBEL CASE.

THE "BANGKOK TIMES" SUED.

Quite recently the *Bangkok Times* got through a libel suit, brought by some Italians against it, with more or less living colors, and now we are pained to learn that our esteemed Bangkok contemporary, in accordance to a "climbing down" paragraph in its issue of the 17th ultimo, in the space of a few days, has taken up the cudgels against that highly interesting bi-weekly sheet. In its issue of the 17th the *Bangkok Times* referred to the storm that was then brewing thus:—"We learn, with pain, that the editorial remarks which appeared in Saturday's issue have been interpreted as 'applying to Mr. V. F. Page in his private capacity, the suggestion being that they reflected on his personal character and integrity. Nothing could have been further from our intention—simply to deal with Mr. Page as a representative case, and we hasten to correct any misimpression that may have been caused by those who distorted the phrase 'at some body else's expense' into anything beyond its obvious meaning. No one who knows Mr. Page would regard him for a moment as capable of sharp practice." And then on the 20th proximo the Editor of the *Times* proclaimed the amount of the damages claimed in the following off-handed style:—"Our editorial comments on legal charges, in last Saturday's issue, notwithstanding our disclaimer of personal feeling, has evoked a libel action. On Wednesday we received an intimation from Mr. Page that he would meet the case as far as he was concerned, by a peculiar coincidence the above sum is almost identical with the amount which Mr. Tilleke was instrumental in saving for Mr. Calma during the taxing of the new historical bill of costs." Mr. Tilleke is the solicitor who, if we mistake not, pulled the *Times* through the recent Italian libel case. The Bangkok Court holds the record of for libel actions, the present being the third, or fourth, since the beginning of 1892.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams from our various exchanges were crowded out of last night's issue:—

NEW YORK, July 30th.

Coroner Levy of New York has been challenged to fight by a nephew of Marquis de Mores for his expressions in regard to the killing of Captain Mayer by Dr. Mores.

During the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day there were 285 deaths reported in this city. This is the heaviest death list for a single day for twenty years. The number of deaths for the week just past is 1434, the heaviest since July, 1883. Out of 1400 employed in the sugar refineries of Williamsburgh and Brooklyn during the past days of dreadful heat, many have been prostrated and 14 succumbed. The weather has not been quite as warm as it was yesterday. There is less humidity and a slight breeze prevailed.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 30th.

The cholera has decreased in the towns in Russia in which it first made its appearance, but in those places more recently affected by the disease it is increasing rapidly. It has also broken out in several districts which have hitherto been free from its ravages. In Bigistan, on Wednesday, there were 373 new cases and 14 deaths, and at Terek 353 new cases and 205 deaths.

VIENNA, July 30th.

Trustworthy advices from the cholera-stricken districts of Russia, via Moscow, represent a terrible state of affairs. The families that are sickened generally conceal their misfortunes for fear of being obliged to conform to the strictest regulations. In many districts medical assistance is in a chronic state of intoxication, and there is practically no medical relief service. The disinfectants are of the poorest quality. The majority of the towns invaded are terribly filthy. The people are half-crazed with terror.

PARIS, July 30th.

Two new things have disturbed the political world in the week that has just closed. They are the affair in Morocco and the quadruple execution in Russia. More and more it becomes a matter of fact that Morocco is a theatre of great difficulties. But England should labor under no delusion. France will never permit the Moroccan question to be settled unless she has something to say in the adjustment. The frontiers of Algeria and Morocco adjoin and the interests of France and Morocco are closely allied.

The events in Bulgaria are very serious. Mr. Stambouloff has handed out of his political adversaries upon the pretence that they were taking part in a conspiracy against himself. This allegation is absolutely untrue. The truth is, these persons were executed because they were friends of Russia. It is, therefore, a direct insult to the Czar; more than that, it is an assassination pure and simple, and not a legal process. The whole of Europe revolts against Minister Stambouloff introducing into Europe savage customs of other ages. General contempt is also expressed for Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria for not commuting the sentences and for permitting his name to be linked with such a crime.

It would seem that the hour is at hand when Russia should demand that Europe again interfere in Bulgaria. It would be lawful to depose Prince Ferdinand, who is the puppet of Turkey, without any power or authorization of the obligatory Powers to the Berlin treaty. But, putting aside all diplomacy and looking at the political situation calmly, it must be said that the drama enacted at Sophia proves that the peace of Europe is menaced by Stambouloff. From this side will come the first cannon shot. It is reported yellow fever has broken out in Senegal.

BERLIN, July 30th.

Prince Bismarck, accompanied by Princess Bismarck and Count and Countess Herbert Bismarck, left Berlin this afternoon for Wiesbaden. The party will visit Koenig, where great preparations are being made for Prince Bismarck's reception.

In court circles it is reported that Chancellor von Capri had a bad time with Emperor William on the latter's return from his whaling trip. The Emperor returned the Chancellor for

the ill-judicious handling of the Bismarck controversy, and blamed him for the manner in which he treated the international exhibition matter. The early advent of Von Eidenberg as president of the Prussian Parliament is now deemed probable.

Most of the Berlin papers attribute the threatened failure of the proposed international exhibition to the Chancellor's limp and hesitating action. The *Cologne Gazette*, the *Deutsches Wochenblatt* and the *Post* advise the dismissal of the Chancellor.

Emperor William, on board the Imperial yacht, accompanied by the French Emperor, visited the command of Prince Henry, sailed for Cuxhaven this afternoon. His majesty favors the project for a world's fair in Berlin, although he knows that the governments of Saxony and Baden are adverse to it and that it is opposed by the whole agrarian party.

The Standard Oil Company of the United States now has a complete monopoly of the oil trade in Germany, its Russian competitors having been shut out by the cholera epidemic at Batoum.

OTTAWA, July 30th.

It is reported that \$1,000,000 are to be spent on the fortifications of British Columbia. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Militia, and General Herbert Go West shortly to look over the ground. If the indications can be relied on it will not be long before the work will begin of throwing up a line of defenses which will make Victoria a fortified city and the naval station at Esquimalt invulnerable in the event of war.

DUBLIN, July 30th.

The Irish-American Peace Commission has decided to visit London and hold a conference with both Irish parties on the opening of Parliament.

SOPHIA, July 30th.

The Government maintains that the Russian documents produced at the recent state trial are authentic. They say that Dragoman Jacobson of the Russian Embassy at Bucharest fled to Sophia a few days after the murder of Minister Radeff and sold the papers to Premier Stambouloff for \$6,000. Stambouloff sent the proof to Berlin and Vienna.

MADRID, July 30th.

The Spanish gunboat *Pilar*, while coaling along the coast of Morocco, was fired upon by a party of Moors on shore. The commander of the gunboat hoisted the Spanish flag, thinking the attack was the result of a mistake and expecting that it would cease when the flag was seen, but the firing became more vigorous. The gunboat then opened fire with her main battery and a brisk cannonade was kept up between the vessel and shore. The course of the gunboat was changed to bring her nearer the shore and render her fire more effective. The Moors held their ground until the vessel neared the shore, when they fled precipitately.

CHRISTIANIA, July 30th.

The Sorthing to-day agreed to a proposed increase of taxation to the amount of 2,500 kroner, to provide for the reduction recently made in the duty on sugar and for the abolition of the duty on petroleum.

LONDON, July 31st.

O'Connor has this today in the *Sunday Sun*:—"The bill introduced will be a home rule measure, followed by a 'one man, one vote' and the payment of members' bills and the Radical budget. The Government will also introduce the principal of taxing ground rents. It is probable that even before the question of home rule is brought before the House, a short measure reducing the corporation act will be introduced. It will probably be rejected by the Lords, but it is desirable that the act should stand on the approval of the Lords alone."

O'Connor says, in conclusion:—"There is every prospect that the next Parliament will last three years, and will not dissolve until very valuable reforms are passed or the country is aroused to a temper of indignation against the Lords for not postponing the real enfranchisement of the people."

Mr. Pouch's early life about the Syrian railway of the future, with the guard exclaiming, "Any passengers for Joppa?" is at last a fair way to be realized. It is officially reported that considerable progress is being made with the Akko-Damascus railway route, which, after various expensive surveys, has now been definitely decided upon. The line is practically that first suggested by the London and the Royal Engineers several years ago.

By the way, the great fortress of Acre, the railway will run down the plain of Acre, parallel with the sea, throwing out a branch to Haifa at the northern foot of Mount Carmel and thence to near the coast of the plain of Esdra. Elion, passing near Nazareth and through the valley of Jerel, skirting the slope of the hills to the river Jordan.

From the Jordan the railway will ascend and pass along the crests that divide the eastern shore of the Sea of Galilee. It is in this aspect that the most difficult portion of the line. A gauge of broad gauge will carry the line to Damascus. Its construction is expected to add to the important archaeological discoveries of this land.

The *Times* announces that cholera has broken out in Tounghou, Burmah, saying:—"Many shops are closed on account of the deaths of the owners and business is almost at a standstill. Many inhabitants are quitting the town. The outbreak is due to the filthy condition of the town."

Columbus and his discoveries, etc. He appoints October 12th, this year, or the following Sunday, if it be opportune, for special Colombian services, and directs that after the office of the day the solemn processions of the Holy Trinity be celebrated in cathedrals and collegiate churches in order to celebrate worthily and in a manner suitable to the truth of the facts this solemn anniversary.

A number of telegrams have been received here telling of the renewal of the eruption from Mount Etna. The news is of the most alarming character, and hardly needs further corroboration, as it comes through an official channel.

Five craters are in a state of active threatening the villages and habitations on the volcano's slope with destruction. Each one is throwing out a continuous stream of lava several yards deep and very wide, which, seen from below, present the appearance of rivers of fire. These newly opened craters are daily enlarging.

Loud explosions occur continually, and at intervals Catania and other towns near by are severely shaken. The sky above the mountain slope is obscured by the smoke and ash. The poor people of the neighborhood, who had begun to return to their old homes, have again been put to flight, and many have been injured. In spite of many obstacles in its path the principal lava stream is slowly making its way down the mountain slope. Alarmed at its progress the authorities have dispatched men to impress upon the inhabitants the wisdom of making their escape from the approaching flood.

To say the progress is beyond the power of science. There is, however, no fear that any such catastrophe as that which overwhelmed Herculaneum and Pompeii will befall any of the hamlets which cluster around the mountain's base, for Etna is a lava-discharging volcano, and not one that, as a rule, vomits forth stones and ashes, which, mixed with a simultaneous eruption of steam, buried the fated cities around Vesuvius.

The rivers of lava, though death to the land over which they crawl, are not agents of swift destruction. The eruption has now lasted twenty-two days incessantly. For a few days the output of lava decreased, but the craters never ceased their deadly work entirely. Scientific men who have been watching Etna say there are no signs of permanent abatement.

The authorities of all Italian cities will be asked by the Government to collect money for the benefit of the sufferers from this unprecedented calamity.

RIO JANEIRO, July 31st.

Considerable excitement has been caused by events arising out of bad feeling between Brazilians and Italians. There have been fights between the Custom-house guards and the crews of two Italian steamers. The captain of one steamer has since died, the Italians say from injuries received in the fight.

On July 27th there was rioting in San Paulo, and several persons were killed and others wounded. A Brazilian flag was torn down and trampled under foot, and an Italian printing office was destroyed. The police arrested 150 Italians. In this city on July 24th some Brazilians indulged in patriotic demonstrations and threats of attacking the office of the *Pais*, accused of sympathy with the Italians, were made.

BERLIN, July 31st.

Princess Beatrice had a narrow escape from death by fire in the castle at Hellenberg yesterday morning. Her maid, who was carrying a can of kerosene, approached the mounted cot of a bedstead, setting fire to the net. Princess Beatrice, who was in bed, had no time to dress, but ran out of the room and alarmed the household.

The house fire near the bedroom would not work, and the whole wing of the castle was destroyed before the firemen arrived. Princess Beatrice lost all her jewels and clothes. Two firemen were injured.

The relief afforded to the Emperor's nerves by his open-air life in the north is probably responsible for the slight change in his attitude toward Bismarck. Before his departure he was exceedingly bitter against the ex-Chancellor, and was known to favor summary measures against the *Hamburger Nachrichten*. Now he has told Caprivi that the strict and most dignified way is to ignore the Prince and his organ.

This policy, he thinks, will cause the Prince to drop out of public news, and will render his popular demonstrations like those at Kissingen and Munich comparatively insignificant. Caprivi does not share this opinion, believing that Bismarck is willing to go to any extreme against the Government to satisfy his desire for continued notoriety.

OTTAWA, July 31st.

The absorption of Newfoundland by Canada is beginning to be looked upon as an event not far distant, and already an agitation with that end in view has been started here and in Montreal. There is every reason to believe that the Dominion Government is quietly leading official countenance to the scheme, though, for palpable reasons, publicity is avoided. The time, however, is considered auspicious for such a consummation inasmuch as Newfoundland and Canada are at present on very friendly terms, whereas a month ago each regarded the other with distrust and unfriendly feeling.

The prompt manner in which Canada responded to the call for aid when the city of St. John was laid in ashes was the stepping stone to the present annexation movement.

By bringing Newfoundland into union with the Dominion the latter would control the valuable fisheries and the island markets, and incidentally, the union would provide another means of retaliation against the United States, against the imposition of increased customs taxation on American imports and in the enforcement of Canadian fishery regulations on American vessels in Newfoundland waters.

JENA, July 31st.

Bismarck made a tour of the town in a carriage to-day, the university students in full strength forming a guard of honor. Replying to an address Bismarck said, in part, that his policy had been said by the people to have had luck. He wished he could say that other ministers and chancellors had been lucky. He advised his countrymen to produce a strong parliamentary majority so as to prevent abolition or a government of bureaucracy. Some found fault, he said, with his criticisms, but he would continue to speak his mind, whatever the consequences might be.

After the speech a feast was begun, and this afternoon the Prince and his party departed for Schlosshausen amid the greatest enthusiasm.

LONDON, August 1st.

A prisoner at Glasgow has confessed to the authorities that he was implicated in the murder of Lord Lethbrum, shot in April, 1876 from ambush. The prisoner also states that he was concerned in the killing of Lord Mountmorres, in county Mayo, 1880, and that he was also hired to assassinate the man who killed informer James Carey.

The Prison Commissioners are carefully investigating the story of the man, whom they have subjected to the most searching examination and are endeavoring to secure proof of his statements. They refuse to divulge the prisoner's name or furnish information regarding him. None of the persons concerned in the murders of Lord Lethbrum or Lord Mountmorres was ever caught.

"HE WANTED TO SEE THE WHEELS GO ROUND."

There was once a bright baby boy who loved to examine the internal structure of his uncle's watch in order, as he remarked, that he might "see the wheels go round." Smart and inquisitive, follow! Some day he may make a watch that will run better time than those which are made to sell and can with difficulty keep up with the days of the week, to say nothing of hours and minutes.

But for a hundred persons who know how a watch is constructed how many know what kind of "works" are inside their own bodies? Not one. Now the heart is the human pendulum. Sometimes it beats 60 a minute, sometimes too slow. What makes it tick in that way? Can you tell? Probably not. When its irregularity frightens you, you are "a doctor." Why don't you study up the subject yourself, and learn as much about it as any locomotive driver is bound to know about his engine? Can't? Yes you can.

Look here, for instance. A man writes thus: "My blood would throb and beat as if it might jump out of its place." The "wheels" were going much too rapidly within his body. He was "gaining time" at a fearful rate, and when that happens a man near his death faster than it is pleasant to think of. What was wrong with the machinery? Suppose we look into it and try to find out.

He says that up to April, 1890, he had always enjoyed good health. At that date he had an attack of indigestion, or "the grip," this left him in a weak condition, as it commonly does. One morning, in the following July, he found a great patch of eruption, resembling ringworm, covering his thighs, which gradually spread until it covered the abdomen and all the lower part of his body. After this his appetite failed, and the natural and necessary act of eating caused him great pain in the chest. He said: "The wind rolled around my chest and drove all the blood into my head."

Wouldn't he describe the sensation correctly, but the fact probably was that there was too little blood in his head rather than too much, and the wind had nothing to do with it. His system was underfed through the disease, and his bodily machine was running too fast from very weakness, not from surplus power, just as a steam roller and tumbler about on the sea from lack of ballast. "I would go into a great heat," he says, "and the pain and distress were so bad that I feared I should fall down in a fit. At one time my hands and feet were cold and clammy, and at other times they would burn as if stung with nettles. For over a week I passed sleepless nights, getting weaker and weaker every day."

Certainly, what else could be expected? "Feeling now very anxious," he proceeds to say, "I saw a doctor, who gave me medicine and embrocations, but they were of no use, and I got worse. In August, 1890, it was I read in the *Breemans' Journal* about Dr. Scott's Emulsion, and thought it might possibly help me. I procured a bottle from the Medical Hall, Ballinacorney, and to my surprise after taking it I was much better. Further use of the Emulsion caused the eruption, or rash, to disappear, and my food began to nourish me. I could soon eat anything. I was completely cured and was able to work again. I thank God that Dr. Scott's Emulsion was made known to me, and I am glad to inform the public of its excellence so that poor sufferers may try it."

(Signed) William O'Hara, Lannanacough, Bawnboy, Omagh, County Carrig, Ireland, June 6th, 1891.

Mr. O'Hara is a farmer, and is well known and respected in his district. The ailment he describes was indigestion and dyspepsia, which produced the palpitation of the heart by the pressure against it of the stomach's contents, being increased with gas. He procured a bottle from the Medical Hall, Ballinacorney, and to my surprise after taking it I was much better. Further use of the Emulsion caused the eruption, or rash, to disappear, and my food began to nourish me. I could soon eat anything. I was completely cured and was able to work again. I thank God that Dr. Scott's Emulsion was made known to me, and I am glad to inform the public of its excellence so that poor sufferers may try it."

The inference seems to be that there is nothing like Mother Scott's Emulsion to make the human clock keep time and to repair it when out of order.—*Advt.*

CONSUMPTION, Wasting Diseases, and General Debility. Doctors disagree as to the relative value of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites; the one supplying strength and flesh—the others giving nerve power and acting as a tonic to the digestion and entire system. But in Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites the two are combined, and the effect is permanent benefit from other preparations have been cured by this. "Scott's Emulsion" is perfectly palatable, and is easily digested even by those who cannot tolerate plain Cod Liver Oil. Any Chemist can supply it. A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—*Advt.*

THE HONGKONG TRADING CO., OF No. 1, 7, D'ARVILLE STREET, have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of the Celebrated

EMPIRE PALE ALES AND EMPIRE EXTRA STOUT, and will also act as our General Agents from this date. HALL & HALL, 2, C.O., LD. Hongkong, 1st September, 1892.

NOTICE. HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION). I HAVE This Day REMOVED my OFFICE to No. 7, D'ARVILLE STREET. W. W. CLIFFORD, Director. Hongkong, 1st September, 1892.

EMPIRE BREWERY, SHANGHAI. THE HONGKONG TRADING CO., OF No. 1, 7, D'ARVILLE STREET, have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of the Celebrated

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SPECIAL NOTICE. THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be on sale at the Hongkong and Victoria Roads, opposite the Hongkong Club, and at the Royal Wharf, EVERY EVENING from 5.30 to 7.30 o'clock.

PRICE. Copies ordered from the Office will be charged the usual rate—25 cents.

Advertisements are reminded that the *Hongkong Telegraph* has by far the largest circulation of any public newspaper published in the Far East. THIS IS GUARANTEED. Terms on application. Hongkong, 14th October, 1891.

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL SESSIONS OF HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE will be held in the JUSTICES' ROOM, at the MAGISTRACY, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon of TUESDAY, the 6th day of September, 1892, for the purpose of considering an application from one ISRAEL WEINBERG for the Temporary Transfer of his Publican's Licence to Sell and Retail Intoxicating Liquors on the Premises situate at House No. 203, Queen's Road West, under the sign of "The Rose, Shamrock and Thistle Hotel," to his son SAMUEL WEINBERG.

H. E. WODEHOUSE, Police Magistrate. Magistrate, Hongkong, 25th August, 1892.

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED. FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI. THE Company's Steamship

"FORKEN," Captain Davis, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFFRAK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 1st September, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI. THE Company's Steamship

"THISBE," Captain F. Kassevich, will leave for the above place on SUNDAY, the 4th inst., at Daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 1st September, 1892.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. FOR KOBE. (Calling at Amoy). THE Company's Steamship

"HIGO MARU," Captain James Jones, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 10th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to GEO. R. STEVENS, Agent. 1, Duddell Street, Hongkong, 1st September, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

For Sale.

THEY LEAD THEM ALL,

THE CELEBRATED

CALIFORNIA WINES,

from the well-known Vineyards of Messrs. KOHLER and VAN BERGEN, San Francisco, and JULIAN P. SMITH (Olivine) Livermore, California.

Guaranteed to be Pure and Undiluted.

Pure BLACKBERRY BRANDY and fresh Consignments of BARTLETT SPRING MINERAL WATER by each Steamer.

Prices forwarded on application to

MACONDRAY BROTHERS & Co.,

Commission Merchants,

No. 30, Water Street,

Yokohama.

Yokohama, 12th August, 1892. [344]

FOR SALE.

THE SCHOONER

"MONTIARA,"

AS SHE NOW LIES IN YAU-MA-TI BAY.

Length 75 feet.

Beam 17 feet.

Depth of hold 7 feet.

Registered Tonnage 75 tons.

Owing recent alterations the carrying capacity of the *Montiara* has been increased to about 120 tons dead weight.The *Montiara* was built in Singapore, is most solidly constructed of teak throughout, with iron-work frames, has recently been thoroughly overhauled under experienced European supervision, and is now in excellent condition. She is a very fast sailer and a most suitable vessel for the Canton-Perseus trade, or would make a first-class lighter.

For Particulars as to Price, &c., apply to

R. FRASER-SMITH,

6, Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1892. [325]

FOR SALE.

THE ENGINES AND BOILER OF THE

CHINESE GUNBOAT "CHOP-CHEUNG,"

AS THEY LIE AT ABERDEEN DOCK.

The Engines of the *Chop-cheung* were constructed by Messrs. W. & A. G. of Warrington and are of the Compound Inverted Cylinder Direct Acting Surface Condensing type, Cylinders 20 1/2 and 38 1/2 dia., with a stroke of 26 1/2. The Crank Shaft is 6 1/2 dia. at the Crank pin and 7 1/2 dia. at the Journals. The H.P. Piston Rod is 3 1/2 and the L.P. 3 1/2 dia. The Piston and Connecting Rod bolts are 2 1/2 dia. Air Pump 14 1/2 dia. by 13 stroke, Single Acting Circulating Pump 32 dia. by 13 stroke, and Double Acting Feed and Bilge Pump (one each) 3 1/2 dia. by 13 stroke.

These Engines have been very little used and are in thoroughly good order.

The Boiler is of the Horizontal Multitubular type, with three Furnaces and vertical Dome on top. Its dia. is 10 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. long, external measurements; Furnaces, 2 ft. 7 in. dia.; Dome, 4 1/2 dia. by 4 ft. high; Tubes, 1 1/2 in. dia. in number by 3 1/2 ex. dia. It is in fairly good condition, having recently undergone considerable repairs, and would last in active service for five years.

The Engines and Boiler can be inspected on application to the Superintendent at Aberdeen Dock.

For further particulars, apply to

R. FRASER-SMITH,

6, Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1892. [326]

Hotels.

WINDSOR HOTEL,

(In Connaught Buildings),

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

THE Private Hotel heretofore carried on in WINDSOR HOUSE has now been removed to CONNAUGHT HOUSE.

Cuisine under European management. Each Bed-room has its own Bath-room. Hot and Cold water. Passenger Elevator to all Floors.

Charges from \$3 per day upwards.

Special Rates for Families or Permanent Boarders. Offices and Rooms to let Unfurnished, and Rooms with or without Board, by day or month. Apply at the Office, No. 37, 3rd Floor, Hongkong, 23rd August, 1892. [843]

THE SHAMHEEN HOTEL.

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the River Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, dry and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Room, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.

The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in expert, cooled hands.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liqueurs, etc., of the best quality only.

A WELL APPOINTED BILLIARD-ROOM.

A. F. DO ROZARIO,

Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1892. [870]

PEAK HOTEL.

THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,550 feet above sea-level, having been leased by the Proprietors of the "VICTORIA HOTEL," is now OPEN and will be run in conjunction with their HOTEL in Queen's Road, thus enabling them to offer special inducements to Visitors and Residents.

The HOTEL has been thoroughly Renovated, Redecorated, and Refurnished.

A New and Handsome BAR has been opened on the Basement, while a new BATH and BILLIARD-ROOM have been erected on the main floor.

CHOPS, STEAKS, &c., can be served at any hour.

For full Particulars as to Rates, &c., apply to "VICTORIA HOTEL."

DORABJEE & HING-KEE,

Proprietors.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1892. [814]

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

MR. OSBORNE begs to remind the Public that every possible arrangement has been made for the comfort and convenience of Visitors to the popular Summer Resort. "BAY VIEW" occupies the best situation on the Sham-Mei Road, commands an excellent view of the Harbour, and is always open to the cool breezes from the Southward. Steam-launches can at any time come alongside the jetty adjoining the spacious lawn.

The Cuisine is unrivalled in Hongkong, and only the best Brands of Wines, Spirits, Cigars, &c., are kept in stock. Private Dining-rooms prepared in First-class style on the shortest notice, and Meals can be served at all hours.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1892. [146]

Intimations.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LIST of Subscribers to the HONGKONG TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

25—Aberdeen Dock.

100—Aberdeen Paper Mills Office, Wing Lok St.

100—Aberdeen Paper Mills.

100—Alice Memorial Hospital.

24—Anderson, Capt. G. C., Praya Central.

40—Do. East Point.

8—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

50—Bay View Hotel.

66—Blackhead & Co., Praya Central.

66—Blackhead, F., Magazine Gap.

18—Butterfield & Swire, Shipping Office.

100—Butterfield & Swire, Refinery Office.

100—Do. Refinery, Quarry Bay.

30—Do. Residence, Peak.

42—Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Ltd.

3—Cantile, Dr. J., Mount Kellet.

15—Central Police Station.

25—"China Mail."

60—Cowan, Dr. Alex., Queen's Gardens.

12—"Daily Press."

60—Dakin, Crickbank & Co., Ltd.

41—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

100—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

100—E. A. and China Telegraph Co., Ltd.

47—Gas Company, Ltd., West Point.

48—Do. East Point.

31—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

80—Government Civil Hospital.

44—Government House.

3—Harrison, W. Stuart, Residence.

3—Holliday, C. J., Residence.

11—Hongkong Club.

32—Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.

32—Hongkong Hotel, Public Telephone.

9—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

1—"Hongkong Telegraph."

13—Hongkong Trading Co., Ltd.

81—H. & K. Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.

33—Do. Praya Central.

33—Do. West Point.

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Intimations.

F. Blackhead & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,

and PROVISION MERCHANTS.

NAVY CONTRACTORS, &

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

No. 11 Praya Central,

(Opposite Pedder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS FOR

RAHTJENS-GENUINE COMPOSITION

FOR

THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.

HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, specially manu-

factured for coating the inside of STEEL SHIPS.

SPECIALLY SELECTED

EXTRA PRIME PORK and BEEF in Barrels.

Also

AMERICAN PRIME SUGAR-CURED

HAMS and BACON.

GHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARET,

CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of

Hemmoor.

FLENSBURG STOCK BEER,

ENGINEERS' and BLACKSMITHS'

MACHINERY and TOOLS.

EVERY KIND OF

SHIPS-STORES and REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF COALS

SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Des Coteaux et fils finest old BRANDY,

COGNAC, & Stars, selected expressly for F. B. & Co., Sole Agents.

SOLE AGENTS

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

FOR THE

TULE LIFE PRESERVER

AND RAFT.

Manufactured by the

LIEDUC TULE IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

G. FALCONER & CO.,

WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANU-

FACTURERS and JEWELLERS,

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHARTS and BOOKS.

No. 48, Queen's Road Central.

[632]

SIEN TING,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 10, D'ARQUILL STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation free.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1892. [132]

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP

AND

MODERATE FEES.

M. WONG TAI-FONG,

Surgeon Dentist,

(Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly

assistant to Dr. ROGERS),

HAS REMOVED

TO

THE BANK BUILDINGS,

QUEEN'S ROAD,

(Opposite Hongkong Hotel).

CONSULTATION FREE.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1892. [291]

HONGKONG TIMBER

YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER

Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1892. [666]

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE?"

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND

RESTORER.

FOR cleaning and clearing the blood from

all impurities. It cannot be too highly

recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases,

Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-

failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.

Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.

Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scabby Sores.

Cures Cancerous Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the Blood from all impure matter.

From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real

Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it

removes the cause from the blood and bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and

warranted free from anything injurious to the

most delicate constitution of either sex, the

Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to

test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at

9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the

quantity, 11s. sufficient to effect a permanent

cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.

By all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors

throughout the world. Proprietors, The Lincoln

and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln,

England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should

see that they get the genuine article. Worthless

imitations are sometimes passed off by unprin-

ciple vendors. The words "Lincoln and

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1902.

Commercial.

LATEST QUOTATIONS
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—75 per cent. prem., sales and buyers.
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £6.00. paid up—40 per cent. div., sellers.
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$200 per share, sellers.
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—\$31, sales and buyers.
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders' shares, £18 buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—21 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—2 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—14 per cent. premium.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$87 per share, buyers.
 China Trade Insurance Company—\$60 per share, sales and buyers.
 North China Insurance—Tls. 225 per share, sales and buyers.
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$97 per share, sellers.
 Yangtze Insurance Association—\$102, buyers.
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$352 per share, sales and buyers.
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$85 per share, sales and buyers.
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamship Co.—\$28, sellers.
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—\$5 per share, sellers.
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—45 per cent. discount, sellers.
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$36 per share, sellers.
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—par, nominal.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$73 per cent. premium, ex. div., sellers.
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$14 per share.
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$22, buyers.
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$6 per share, sellers.
 The Shamen Hotel Co., Limited—\$8 per share, sellers.
 Punjong and Sanghie Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$1.62 per share, sales and buyers.
 The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—30 cents per share, buyers.
 New Insurs Mining Co., Limited—80 cents per share, sellers.
 The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—nominal.
 Tongqua Coal Mining Co.—\$125 per share, sellers.
 The Jelabu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$5 per share, sales and buyers.
 The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—9 cents per share, sellers.
 London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—£2 sellers.
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$125 per share, ex. div., sales and buyers.
 Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$35 per share, buyers.
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$151 per share, sales and buyers.
 Dakin Cruickshank & Co., Limited—\$2 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$5 per share, sellers.
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$7 per share, sales and buyers.
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$55, sales and buyers.
 The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$16 per share, sellers.
 H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$17 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$44 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$95, per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$102 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$67 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$65 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$7 per share, sellers.
 The Green Island Cement Co.—\$5 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$3 per share, sales and buyers.
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$35 per share, nominal.
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$40 per share, sellers.

EXCHANGE.

On London—Bank, T. T. 2/0
 Bank Bills, on demand 2/0
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/0
 Credits at 4 months' sight 2/9
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/10
 On Paris—
 Bank Bills, on demand 3-47
 Credits, at 4 months' sight 3-57
 On India—
 T. T. 226
 On Demand 226
 On Shanghai—
 Bank, T. T. 72
 Private, 30 days' sight 72

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. D. Benerji, Rev. J. M. Morton, B.A.
 Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Calver, Capt. Major Robbins.
 Mr. J. H. Cockedge, Jr., Mrs. Robbins.
 Captain Cunningham, Mr. F. E. Shean.
 Mr. & Mrs. J. Elliman, Mr. J. M. Speer.
 Mr. F. Fienstein, Mr. & Mrs. W. L. Spier.
 Mr. D. Ritchie Key, Miss Nolan.
 Mr. J. Kirkwood, Mr. W. Tarn.
 Mr. A. Loch, Mr. P. Threlfall.

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Mr. F. Baderley, Mr. E. W. Maitland.
 Mr. Brewer, Mr. F. Maitland.
 Capt. S. J. Batcher, Captain Monro.
 Mr. Chaudet, Mr. W. R. Needham.
 Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Mrs. Parker & children.
 Mr. C. Dolan, Mrs. Parlane and children.
 Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins.
 Farmer and child, Mr. C. H. Potts.
 Mr. Chas. Grant, Mrs. Rodger & children.
 Mr. W. F. van Kys, Mr. Sparrow.
 Mr. W. S. Harcourt, Mr. F. Smyth.
 Mr. Thomas Howard, Mr. Geo. L. Tomlin.
 Mr. Morton Jones, Mr. H. P. Tooker.
 Mr. V. Kofod.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Geo. Palmer & Co.'s Register.)

Station.	Thermometer.	Wet bulb.	Wet bulb.	Wet bulb.
At sea.	80.7	78.4	78.4	78.4
At sea.	80.7	78.4	78.4	78.4
At sea.	80.7	78.4	78.4	78.4
At sea.	80.7	78.4	78.4	78.4
At sea.	80.7	78.4	78.4	78.4
At sea.	80.7	78.4	78.4	78.4
At sea.	80.7	78.4	78.4	78.4
At sea.	80.7	78.4	78.4	78.4
At sea.	80.7	78.4	78.4	78.4
At sea.	80.7	78.4	78.4	78.4

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

31st August, 1892.—At 4 p.m.

Station.	Wind.	Force.	Direction.	Bar.	Therm.	Wet bulb.	Wet bulb.	Wet bulb.
Whampoa.	SE	4	SE	30.0	80.7	78.4	78.4	78.4
Shanghai.	SE	4	SE	30.0	80.7	78.4	78.4	78.4
Amoy.	SE	4	SE	30.0	80.7	78.4	78.4	78.4
Swatow.	SE	4	SE	30.0	80.7	78.4	78.4	78.4
Shanghai.	SE	4	SE	30.0	80.7	78.4	78.4	78.4
Amoy.	SE	4	SE	30.0	80.7	78.4	78.4	78.4
Swatow.	SE	4	SE	30.0	80.7	78.4	78.4	78.4
Shanghai.	SE	4	SE	30.0	80.7	78.4	78.4	78.4
Amoy.	SE	4	SE	30.0	80.7	78.4	78.4	78.4
Swatow.	SE	4	SE	30.0	80.7	78.4	78.4	78.4

1st September, 1892.—At 10 a.m.

Station.	Wind.	Force.	Direction.	Bar.	Therm.	Wet bulb.	Wet bulb.	Wet bulb.
Whampoa.	SE	4	SE	30.0	80.7	78.4	78.4	78.4
Shanghai.	SE	4	SE	30.0	80.7	78.4	78.4	78.4
Amoy.	SE	4	SE	30.0	80.7	78.4	78.4	78.4
Swatow.	SE	4	SE	30.0	80.7	78.4	78.4	78.4
Shanghai.	SE	4	SE	30.0	80.7	78.4	78.4	78.4
Amoy.	SE	4	SE	30.0	80.7	78.4	78.4	78.4
Swatow.	SE	4	SE	30.0	80.7	78.4	78.4	78.4
Shanghai.	SE	4	SE	30.0	80.7	78.4	78.4	78.4
Amoy.	SE	4	SE	30.0	80.7	78.4	78.4	78.4
Swatow.	SE	4	SE	30.0	80.7	78.4	78.4	78.4

At 5.15 a.m. orders were given to take down the black South Coast, and hoist the black ball. At 10 a.m. orders were given to take down the black ball and hoist the red ball and the following notice was issued: "The typhoon appears to have approached the Gulf of Tonquin." Forecast steady. Ordinarily moderate for south-east winds. Weather—rather cool and wet. (Issued at 10.45 a.m.)

At 5.15 a.m. orders were given to take down the black South Coast, and hoist the black ball. At 10 a.m. orders were given to take down the black ball and hoist the red ball and the following notice was issued: "The typhoon appears to have approached the Gulf of Tonquin." Forecast steady. Ordinarily moderate for south-east winds. Weather—rather cool and wet. (Issued at 10.45 a.m.)

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.
 The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Sydney*, with the French mail of the 5th ultimo, left Singapore on the 30th at 10 p.m., and may be expected here on the 6th instant.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
 The O. & O. S. Co.'s steamer *Oceanic*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, via Honolulu and Yokohama, on the 16th ultimo.
 The P. & O. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Yokohama on the 27th ultimo.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.
 The E. & A. S. Co.'s steamer *Manmuti*, from Sydney, left Port Darwin on the 30th ultimo, and may be expected on the 6th instant.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The steamer *Carmarthenshire* left Singapore on the 27th ultimo and is due here on the 2nd instant.
 The P. & O. S. Co.'s steamer *Malacca* left Bombay on the 23rd ultimo and may be expected here on the 10th instant.
 The P. & O. S. Co.'s steamer *Bombay* left London for this port on the 21st ultimo.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

CHANG-CHOW, British steamer, 1,214, M. K. K. 31st August—Penang, via Singapore 2nd August, and Hoihow 30th August.—Ban Hin Chan.
 MICHAEL, German steamer, 710, J. Mathieson, 31st August—Macao 31st August, General—Wiel & Co.
 ASAGAO, Japanese steamer, 1,521, H. Selik, 1st Sept.—Nagasaki 27th August, Coals—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
 INCONSTANT, French man-of-war, 830, Captain J. Quieres, 1st Sept.—Shanghai 25th August.
 MOVUNE, British steamer, 1,714, C. de la Perelle, 1st Sept.—Singapore 26th August, General—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
 THISE, Austrian steamer, 1,789, F. Kostovich, 1st Sept.—Tientsin and Singapore 16th August, General—D. Sarson, Sons & Co.
 FOKIEN, British steamer, 509, W. Davis, 1st Sept.—Tientsin 27th August, Amoy 30th, and Swatow 31st, General—D. Laprak & Co.
 E-SANO, British steamer, 1,127, G. Payne, 1st Sept.—M. J. (Japan), 27th August, Coals—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 WOOTAN, German steamer, 1,016, A. Ott, 1st Sept.—Swatow 31st August, General—Wiel & Co.
 BYLOIA, German bark, 333, Plager, 1st Sept.—Amoy 27th August, Ballast—Wiel & Co.
 MONOKUT, British steamer, 869, H. Deane, 1st Sept.—Bangkok 24th August, General—Yuen Fat Hong.
 KWANG-PING, Chinese man-of-war, 1,660, Capt. Ching Pia Kwong, 1st Sept.—Whampoa 30th August.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.
Donar, German steamer, for Saigon.
Namoa, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.
Tetum, German steamer, for Hoihow, &c.
Adilla, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Glenara, British steamer, for Samarang, &c.
Mayne, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Namyo, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.

DEPARTURES.

August 31, *Cant. n.* British str. for Canton.
 August 31, *F. N. Blanchard*, American ship, for New York.
 September 1, *Swatow*, British steamer, for Hoihow.
 September 1, *Chydra*, British steamer, for Kutchinotzu.
 September 1, *Surat*, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.
 September 1, *Pekin*, British str. for Tientsin.
 September 1, *Adilla*, British steamer, for Shanghai.
 September 1, *Namyo*, British str. for Amoy.
 September 1, *Bengal*, British steamer, for Meji.
 September 1, *Lennox*, British steamer, for Meji.
 September 1, *Glenara*, British steamer, for Samarang, &c.
 September 1, *Mayne*, British steamer, for Shanghai.
 September 1, *Namyo*, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.

ARRIVED.

Per *Changchow*, str. from Penang, &c.—5.0 Chinese.
 Per *Amoy*, str. from Nagasaki—5.1 p.m. Chinese.
 Per *Thise*, str. from Trieste, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Worling, and 39 Chinese.
 Per *Wootan*, str. from Swatow—20 Chinese.
 Per *Fokien*, str. from Tientsin, &c.—Mr. Butler, and 74 Chinese.
 Per *Monokut*, str. from Bangkok—48 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Surat*, str. from Hongkong for Singapore.—Messrs. T. Blamey and Thos. Pearce.
 Per *Betula*, Mr. Meriwether. For London.—Mr. Robins and Mr. C. Morande. For Marseille.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Cotta. From Shanghai for Brindisi.—Mr. C. Schlen. From Yokohama for Singapore.—Mr. J. White.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Mayne* reports that she left Singapore on the 26th ultimo. Had south-south-west and west winds with rainy and gloomy weather.
 The German steamship *Wootan* reports that she left Meji (Japan), on the 27th ultimo. Ex. lighted light 1st authority to south-east winds and fine clear weather to Chapel Island. Hence moderate winds with thunder squalls and showery weather to port.

The British steamship *Fokien* reports that she left Tientsin on the 27th ultimo. Amoy on the 30th, and Swatow on the 31st. From Tientsin had light to freshening south-west winds and fine weather. From Amoy had light south-easterly winds to Lammoeks; thence unsettled weather and passing showers, rain. From Swatow had strong southerly wind, with rain squalls the first part of the passage, and the latter part had moderate and similar weather. In Swatow the steamships *Tamsul*, *Sikho* and *Toonan*.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE
 For Swatow, Amoy, & Fookow.—Per *Namoa*, to-morrow, the 2nd instant, at 11.30 A.M.
 For Amoy.—Per *Changchow* to-morrow, the 2nd instant, at 3.30 P.M.
 For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Amoy* to-morrow, the 2nd instant, at 5 P.M.
 For Bangkok.—Per *Pha Chula Chom Klao* on Saturday, the 3rd instant, at 9.30 A.M.
 For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Lombardy* on Saturday, the 3rd instant, at 11.30 A.M.
 For Kuda and Sa'dakan.—Per *Mammon* on Saturday, the 3rd instant, at 2.0 P.M.
 For Shanghai.—Per *Ningpo* on Saturday, the 3rd instant, at 3.30 P.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG

STEAMERS.
 ANCONA, British steamer, 1,888, W. D. Mudie, 29th August, from Yokohama, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 BATAVIA, British steamer, 1,661, J. R. Hill, 29th August, Tacoma 14th July, General.—D. d. Well, Carilli & Co.
 COSMOPOLIT, German steamer, 557, W. T. Schaefer, 20th August, Tournon 17th August, General—Wiel & Co.
 EMPRESS OF INDIA, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, R.N.R., 29th August, Vancouver 7th, Yokohama 22nd, Kobe 24th, and Shanghai 24th, General.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
 EUGENIE, Norwegian steamer, 1,800, L. W. Hansen, 21st August, Batoum 13th July, Petroleum.—Order.
 GLYNAY, British steamer, 1,912, A. J. J. C. 21st August, Shanghai 25th August, Fookow 28th, and Amoy 30th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 HAILONG, British steamer, 783, T. P. Hall, 23rd August, Tientsin 21st August, Amoy 23rd, and Swatow 24th, General.—D. Laprak & Co.
 LOMBARDY, British steamer, 1,570, Francis Cole, 20th August, Bombay 10th August, and Singapore 23rd, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 LEO SOK, British steamer, 1,020, V. Perkes, 27th August, Tacoma 26th July, Victoria 28th, Yokohama 17th August, Kobe 21st, and Meji 22nd, General and Coals.—Dodwell, Carilli & Co.
 MEMNON, British steamer, 826, B. Branch, 28th August, Sandakan 23rd August, Timber, Kutan, and General.—Butterfield & Swire.
 NAMOA, British steamer, 863, J. Roach, 30th August, Fookow 25th August, Amoy 26th, and Swatow 29th, General.—D. Laprak & Co.
 PERU, British steamer, 2,540, W. Ward, 28th August, San Francisco 4th August, and Yokohama 22nd, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.
 PERA CHULI CHOM KLAO, British steamer, 1,012, J. A. Morris, 28th August, Bangkok 20th August, and Koh-al-chang 22nd, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
 SIKH, British steamer, 1,736, Rowley, 25th August, Kutchinotzu 14th August, Coals.—Order.
 TAI-YUAN, British steamer, 1,450, R. Nelson, R.N.R., 29th August, Sydney 10th August, Coals and General.—Butterfield & Swire.
 WINGSANG, British steamer, 1,517, A. de St. Croix, 30th August, Calcutta 14th August, Penang 20th, and Singapore 24th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 ZAMBEZI, British steamer, 1,650, Edwards, 8th May, Victoria, B.C., via Honolulu 2nd April.

SAILING VESSELS.
 AUR RA, British bark, 1,295, O. Wagner, 17th August, Bangkok, via Coast Ports 27th June, Timber.—Chinese.
 BELLE OF PATH, American ship, 1,347, F. M. Blethen, 27th June, New York 14th March, Petroleum.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 CAMERDUN, British bark, 1,200, B. L. Carland, 20th August, New York 16th April, Kerosene Oil.—Order.
 CARL FRIDRICH, German ship, 2,208, M. Haak, 22nd July, New York 15th March, Kerosene Oil.—Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.
 CONSTANCE, British ship, 1,556, Lingley, 18th August, New York 12th August, Petroleum.—Order.
 FISE, German ship, 1,375, H. Bremers, 15th August, New York 3rd April, Petroleum.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
 FLORIS, German ship, 724, A. C. Paulsen, 24th August, Singapore 5th August, Timber.—Order.
 HEINRICH, German bark, 912, Henre, 22nd July, Singapore 10th July, Timber.—Chinese.
 ISAAC REED, American ship, 1,489, F. D. Waldo, 14th August, New York 4th April, Kerosene Oil.—Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.
 J. D. BISCHOFF, German ship, 1,408, H. Meyer, 21st July, Sydney via Singapore 30th April, Coal.—Melchers & Co.
 JOHN MCLEOD, British ship, 1,595, Henderson, 9th June, from Pratas Reef, Ballast.—Cartier.
 KIN GDOM OF SAXONY, British bark, 538, Brown, 14th August, Shanghai 13th July, Ballast, Jar line, Matheson & Co.
 LEYUKA, British bark, 1,415, Travis, 20th August, Shanghai 17th July, General.—Carlows & Co.
 MARABOUT, British ship, 1,445, Ferguson, 18th August, New York 8th April, Kerosene Oil.—W. Hewett & Co.
 NAM-SHUN-SHIVO, Chinese schooner, 300 Lak, Loo-ong, 24th August, Yee-on 11th August, Timber.—Yung Kee.
 ORIENTE, Italian bark, 1,534, M. Moisesen, 17th August, New York 2nd May, Petroleum.—Order.
 RICHARD PARSONS, American bark, 1,116, W. F. Thordike, 10th August, Shanghai 20th July, Ballast.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
 SANTA CRUZ, British schooner, 92, H. Baade, 22nd August, Yap, Caroline Islands, 24th July, Coals.—Wiel & Co.
 SIERRA MIRANDA, British ship, 1,808, A. M. Masini, 3rd August, Cardiff 3rd May, Coal.—Order.
 VELOCI, British bark, 498, R. Martin, 14th August, Honolulu 15th June, General.—Chinese.
 WILLIAM LE LACHUR, British bark, Reynell, 20th August, Philippines 11th August, Timber.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

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